

# THE TIMES.

—For President—  
**HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.**



**FAYETTE:**

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843.

An extra term of the United States Circuit Court will be held in the City of Jefferson on the 2d Monday in September, for the purpose of finding indictments against the persons charged with the murder and robbery of *Chavers*. No trials will take place at that time, as it is understood the prisoners wish to procure testimony from Texas, and different and distant portions of our own country. A second extra term, for trials, will probably be held in the early part of November, and as there has already been unnecessary incarceration and delay, we hope promptness will be the order of the day in future. The present order could as well be issued two months ago, and the least degree of censure which we can utter is to suggest the necessity of explanation. The St. Louis papers fix the blame on Judge Wells, and speak of his acts in strong terms of condemnation.

## "DEMOCRATIZING."

Mr. Tyler's efforts have been for some time directed to what his organs call "democratizing his administration." His patronage has been bestowed upon the locofocos, and no stone left unturned that would advance him a step in the favor of that party. His organs talk about submitting his claims to the "Democratic National Convention," and we are not sure but that Mr. Tyler, has, himself, stated he would abide the decision of a Convention, provided it was fairly gotten up, and fairly conducted. Let us see how the leading locofoco papers receive Mr. Tyler's advances. The Richmond Enquirer says—

"Mr. Tyler can never be selected as the Democratic [Locofoco] candidate by the National Convention. He can never be elected the President of the United States. It is idle and out of the question to think of it. It is doing worse. It is enabling the parasites who may be around him, or elsewhere, to play upon his passions; to abuse his good nature; to offer incense to his vanity; and to prey upon the patronage of the Government." "Even if Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun should fail in the nomination, Mr. Tyler cannot obtain it. There are many other alternative candidates who would supersede him. Indeed, he would be the very last, although he is in power."

That is rather poor encouragement, we take it. And the Enquirer is not the only paper that speaks thus of the President and his Administration. Below is an extract from the Globe—and when such papers as the Enquirer and Globe take a stand, the smaller concerns through the country are sure to follow. The Globe uses the following language—

"The present dynasty have no party—they have not a particle of personal influence or popularity. Their whole stake lies in the Government they administer, and their skill so to manage it as to enable them to hold the balance between the struggling parties, and compel that which they may help to triumph to make terms with them. Mr. Tyler and his Cabinet know full well that he has no more chance for the nomination of either party, than he has for the succession to Queen Victoria. Their only hope now is, that by gaining a footing with the Democracy again, they may so order their official cohorts as to bring sufficient force into its national convention to turn the scale between the Democratic candidates, and bargain to be provided for by that one who may accept their service. But here we think they reckon without their host."

"He has won so little on any party that he could not be elected President if every newspaper in the United States should support him."

There are a few more whigs holding office under the administration, and in order to fully "democratize it," the President will have to cause them to be removed, and fill their places with locofocos. It looks to us very much like the rankest fanaticism, to hear a person talking about Mr. Tyler's being elected President in 1844. Yet there are those who talk as if though they really believe he will be our next President. Where is he to get support from? His name is seldom mentioned by a whig, except with execration, and sure there is no chance for his succeeding with that party. The above extracts show the feeling the locofoco party entertain towards him, and what chance for support has he there? He will retire from the seat he now occupies with as few regrets as any public functionary ever retired from any post, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

**MR. HENSHAW'S PARTY.**—This gentleman, wishing to do the agreeable to the President during his stay in Boston, borrowed a friend's house to give a party in (to which, after all, the President did not go).

The Bay State Democrat, which does not like that division of "the indivisible Democratic party," has the following hit at the matter:

"A PARTY.—'Ma! may I go to Gershom Grimes' party this afternoon?' 'Party, my dear, his mother don't keep house; how is it he can have a party?' 'He's going to have it in another boy's entry, ma.' 'Well, love, mind and keep your clothes clean.'"

**Gov. POPE OF KY.**—We were pained some time ago, on seeing statements coming from the Louisville Journal, denouncing this gentleman as a traitor to his party, and hoped it might be mistaken; but it appears the Journal was correct, and that in the winter of 1842, when the Kentucky Legislature was in session, and a United States Senator was to be chosen, Gov. Pope, who was then in Philadelphia, addressed a letter to Col. Johnson, who was a member of the House of Representatives, urging his (Pope's) election to the United States Senate; that if Col. J. would use his influence in having him elected, he (Pope) would turn "circuit rider" and travel from State to State and advocate his (Johnson's) election to the Presidency; that the whig party are selfish, &c. This letter Col. J. showed to a friend, who happening to be a sound whig, and having the good of the cause at heart, deemed it his duty to make its contents public, which he did. His statements have been corroborated by other gentlemen who saw the letter. Col. J. was addressed on the subject, as well as the gentlemen to whom he showed the letter, and notwithstanding their statements do not exactly agree, there is but little doubt that Gov. Pope actually offered to barter himself to the locofocos for a seat in the U. States Senate.

The Alton Telegraph, in noticing the death of James W. Reynolds, who shot himself at Belleville a few weeks since, feels called upon to make the following statement—

Mr. Reynolds was the regular Loco Foco candidate for re-election to the office he filled at the time he committed suicide. We learn an article appeared in one of the Belleville papers charging Mr. R. with certain mal-practices in his official capacity, either of which accusations, if true, would have inevitably resulted in his disgrace. Previous to blowing out his brains, Mr. Reynolds destroyed all the records of the County Commissioners' Court of St. Clair County with which he had any connection, leaving the irretrievable conclusion upon the mind of every rational, reflecting person that the existence of those records would furnish the proof of his guilt. What else could have impelled him to the destruction of the records, save the desire to preserve his reputation from dishonor, we are at a loss to conjecture.

The loss to the county must be great, and the embarrassments the destruction of these records will impose upon them is incalculable.

**JUDGE WELLS AND THE CHARVIS MURDERERS.**—We have frequently been asked what had been done with the Charvis murderers—if they had been tried—if not, when they would be? The following, from the St. Louis New Era of the 19th inst. throws some light on the subject:

"Inquiry is frequently made of us when a special term of the United States Circuit Court is to be held for the trial of the men engaged in the outrage upon Charvis, resulting in the loss of his property and his life. Several of the men are, and have been for months in jail, and witnesses are yet detained in this State to give testimony. But no order has been made for a term of the Court, at which a trial may take place. We understand that Judge Catron, when here a month since, took the steps necessary to secure an early term of the Court, by suggesting to Judge Wells the proper course of proceeding—leaving to him to fix the day and place of trial, either at St. Louis or Jefferson City. It was expected, we believe, that Judge Wells would order a preliminary term of the Court, and the summoning a Grand Jury, by which an investigation could be had, indictments prepared, &c., and then Judge Catron would appear, at the only seasonable time with him, in October next, to go on with the trials. But Judge Wells is replying quietly on the banks of the Osage, and, although the men are in jail, and of course disposed to escape, and the witnesses are idling away their time and may leave the State altogether, we cannot hear that he has made any order upon the subject, or is likely to make any. Certainly, nothing has been published, indicating his intention to hold a Court at all. Such indifference in the performance of sworn duties, is inexcusable, and would, at any other time, call down upon him the heaviest public censure."

Mr. Calhoun has been solicited by his friends to visit the north, but declines, for many reasons, one of which he says is, "that there is a large and influential, but quiet portion of the community, who regard the office of President as too elevated, and its responsibility too great, to be the object of personal solicitation or canvass."

The Missouri Standard, the leading Van Buren paper of this State, notices Mr. Calhoun's determination, and says:

"This is, unquestionably, a determination reflecting honor on the distinguished statesman of South Carolina; and it is one which was made by every one who filled that exalted position previous to 1841. We condemned the course pursued by the Federal candidate for the Presidency in 1840. Every Democratic press, and we presume every Democrat, did the same; and we are still of the opinion, that the most exalted office upon earth should not be put upon the same footing with that of Constable or Dog-pelter. We hope that no candidate for the Presidency among the Democrats, will degrade himself by pursuing such a course as that which met with the universal contempt of his party in 1840."

This complimentary notice of Mr. Calhoun's course is not made because of any love the editor of the Standard bears that gentleman, but because it presented a favorable opportunity of giving Col. Johnson a broadside for his recent visit to Missouri. How long is it, Mr. Elliott, since Mr. Van Buren, your favorite for the Presidency, visited nineteen States of the Union in one tour? Did he "degrade himself by pursuing such a course?" An unfortunate blow that, Mr. Elliott!

## A NATIONAL MASS MEETING.

At the Whig celebration of our late National Anniversary in the city and county of Philadelphia, the following appears among the published proceedings:

"Prior to the adjournment, the following resolution was offered by James S. Wallace, Esq., and carried amidst the most unbounded acclamations:

Resolved, That the whigs of Philadelphia tender an invitation to the whigs of the whole Union, to meet in Grand Mass Convention on the 4th of July, 1844, at Independence Square, in the City of Philadelphia, to respond to the nomination of the National Whig Convention."

We trust this invitation, issued by the Whigs of Philadelphia, to the Whigs of the Union, to respond to the nomination of the Whig National Convention, which meets at Baltimore in May next, will be circulated from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Oregon. We are all aware of the influence which the Mass Convention at Baltimore, in 1840, had upon the Whig party—associations were there entered into, friendships formed, correspondences arranged, opinions interchanged, and promises given, which acted as the bond and cement of the entire Harrison party throughout the Union. It was the first grand impulse given to the avalanche of 1840—the first "roll of the ball" which crushed locofocoism in its onward course—the Lexington of the moral and political revolution of the people against their task masters and oppressors!—*Phila. Forum.*

**WAR LIKE.**—The editor of the Missouri Standard has received a letter from "a friend in Howard," from which we make the following extract, merely on account of its richness:

"When the moment for action comes, we will raise our voice in behalf of the pride and boast of Missouri; and we will teach the recreants from our political faith, that an effort to 'quench the stars' would be as availing as an attempt to destroy the confidence of the genuine, unadulterated Democracy in the patriotism, firmness, talents, honesty, and uncompromising hostility of Col. Benton to the political creed of that faction, whose downward tendency is to a consolidated government, and to monarchy. 'England expects every man to do his duty,' exclaimed the immortal Nelson, when his country's honor was at stake; and so we, the reviled, abused, persecuted centre, now that the alarm bell has rung, will rise, to a man, in defence of our favorite Benton, with all the fondness with which a mother clings to her first-born son."

If "the pride and boast of Missouri" (God save the mark) was not just at this time travelling through our immediate section of country, attempting to prop his falling fortunes, we might be induced just here to preach a short sermon on his "patriotism, firmness, talents, (prostituted to base purposes) and honesty;" but we forbear, feeling assured that the coldness with which he is received by former friends and worshippers, is a sufficient rebuke.

From the Madisonian of the 8th.

## OFFICIAL.

We are authorized to announce that the Cabinet arrangements have at length been completed, and that the Departments are placed under the administration of the undermentioned gentlemen:

Hon. A. P. URSHUR, Sec. of State.  
Hon. J. C. SPENCER, Sec. of Treasury.  
Hon. J. M. PORTER, Sec. of War.  
Hon. D. HENSHAW, Sec. of the Navy.  
Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, P. M. General.  
Hon. JOHN NELSON, Attorney General.

Upon this the National Intelligencer remarks: "From the above announcement our readers will learn, that the long uncertainty, doubt and hesitation, in regard to the composition of the Executive Council have come to an end."

The late additions to the Cabinet, we scarcely need say, are of gentlemen closely and eminently connected with the Van Buren party, and the present re-construction is strictly in consummation of that policy and purpose of "democratizing the Administration" which has been for some time avowed and urged in the journals known to express the President's intentions. The great event which these prophets foretold, and which the signs in the political sky have so long foreboded, has been accomplished. The stars of Locofocoism have performed their circuit, and now re-appear to shed again their former influences, for evil or for good, upon the country. We have at last, beyond all doubt, a completely "Democratic" Administration.

**COL. BENTON.**—We were in Boonville a few days since, and had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman. His presence does not create so much of a sensation as formerly, particularly when he happens to be sojourning in a place where the "Hero of the Thames," has so many admirers as in Boonville. There is not that disposition formerly manifested to make his acquaintance. There are a few, however, who still think there is "virtue in the hem of his garments," and they are showing him around, giving introductions, &c. He was introduced to a young man of that place, of rather a waggish turn, who made the Col. and his suite feel rather bad. "Ha!" said he, when introduced, "glad to see you Colonel—glad to see you—I graduated at the same College you did." The Colonel blushed, his hand involuntarily wandered to his cravat, and he evinced a disposition to "push along keep moving."

**SENATOR TALLMADGE.**—We notice this gentleman is now in Wisconsin, with his family, and that it is his intention to settle near Milwaukee.

The citizens of Boonville tendered Col. Benton a dinner, which he declined. The correspondence is published in the Register. He states that he will be in Cooper and the adjoining counties several weeks, with a view of seeing and conversing with his fellow citizens. He congratulates the great West, and thinks the time has arrived when her interests will receive the attention they deserve. He speculates politically as follows:

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to say to you that all the signs in the political zodiac, announce the speedy restoration of the democracy to power, and with that event the resumption of the Jacksonian policy, and the general recovery of the public prosperity. The current elections will give the democracy the majority in the House of Representatives, and that will be sufficient to prevent mischief; but the great measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, cannot be resumed and successfully prosecuted, until the Executive and Senate are also democratic, and that will require the elections of another year. In 1845 (judging from all the signs) and all the departments of the Federal Government will be democratic, and the time will then come for resuming and completing the measures of Gen. Jackson, and giving the country a general and lasting prosperity."

Eighteen hundred and forty-five may show the Colonel to be a false prophet; and we believe were he to express his candid convictions on the subject, his tone would be different from that of the above extract.

**THE OLDEN TIMES.**—When the Stamp Act was repealed Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to his wife in Philadelphia sending her at the same time a new dress. In his letter he says:

"As the stamp act is at length repealed, I am willing you should have a new gown which you may suppose I did not send sooner, as I knew you would not like to be finer than your neighbors, unless in a gown of your own spinning. Had the trade between the two countries totally ceased, it was a comfort to me to recollect that I had once been clothed from head to foot in woolen and linen of my wife's manufacture; that I was never prouder of any dress in my life, and that she and her daughter might do it again if necessary."

Under the head of a "new move expected," the Reporter shows how the clique are attempting to change the issue between them, and winds up with the following on the district question, which gives strength to the rumor that Col. Benton has expressed himself in favor of the State being distrusted. The Inquirer has changed its tone on this subject since the arrival of Benton in the State. The Reporter says—

"On the district question, the Clique are anxious to ease themselves down—and they will beg the liberal Democrats to furnish them with a sort of rope-ladder for that purpose. They know they are whipped, but request that their stripes may not be exposed. In plain terms, they beg that polls may be opened at the next election, that a vote may be taken for and against distrusting the State. This request comes too late. The question is already decided in the public mind, and it is now the duty of the Liberal Democrats to support no man for the Legislature who will not give an unequivocal pledge to distrust the State, and labor by all honorable means, to insure the early assemblage of a Convention, with a view to equalizing representation, and carrying other measures of reform. The Liberal Democrats have now the power to do right and protect themselves, and they will not be silly enough to enter into any bargains or arrangements to save their adversaries from the odium their perverse and proscriptive conduct so richly merits. The sovereign power, or power of the sovereign, is now in the hands of the Liberal Democrats, and all the traitors are to be found in the Clique minority. This the Jefferson Inquirer knows. It willingly asks whether those opposed to distrusting the State are to be proscribed. It is fearful now that the real traitors to the Democracy of the State will be punished."

The corrupt "clique" are said to be getting tired of Col. MARMADUKE, their weighty candidate for Governor, in consequence, we presume, of recent exposures of bargain and sale with Gov. REYNOLDS. They are now talking of J. C. EDWARDS, who was beaten in the last caucus by BILLY GILPIN, and who would have been the Western Missourian's Jefferson correspondent last winter if he had not been beaten for chief clerk of the House of Representatives. In connection with this on dit, it is said Col. BENTON has declared himself in favour of distrusting the State for the election of members to Congress. If this is true, and we have but little doubt of it, the "clique" will all turn round and denounce the general ticket as unconstitutional, odious, and tyrannical.

**SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—An examination of the scholars of W. B. FOSTER'S school, and Mr. AEHLER'S class in music, takes place in Glasgow to-day. We acknowledge the receipt of the polite invitation of Messrs. Foster & Aehle; and are also bound to admit the "inducement" held out is tempting—and were it not for our "engagements," we should take great pleasure in being present at the examination, and paying particular attention to the aforesaid "inducement."

Elections take place next month in Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, N. Carolina, and Alabama. We shall look with great interest for the returns. Hope they won't all be like Louisiana.

We much fear "Snooks" or "Roxana" will be the death of Col. Switzer. The latter, probably, is the most dangerous of the two.

## BORDER NEWS—REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN A PARTY OF MEXICANS AND A PARTY OF SNIVELY'S MEN.

The New Era of the 21st says: One or two gentlemen arrived in the John Aull, last night, from Independence, who bring news substantially the same as that published in the Republican of this morning. They left the Big Arkansas on the 6th of July, and state that a party of 100 men, belonging to Snively's command of Texan adventurers, had had a skirmish with 100 Mexicans, a short time previous, which lasted 20 or 30 minutes; that 25 or 30 Mexicans were killed, a number wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. The Mexican officers attempted to escape on horseback, but were soon taken, and their arms and ammunition surrendered—after which they were released, and sent to the camp of the Governor of Santa Fe, (a little distance off) who, it is said, fled with his 600 men toward Santa Fe; but it is added, that he afterwards recovered from his fright, and was returning to meet the caravan of traders. We learn that the persons in command of this expedition had determined not to proceed to Bent's Fort, as was expected at our last advices, and were proceeding to the usual crossing place on the Arkansas. The Americans, it is affirmed, will make common cause with the Mexican traders, and if so, Snively will not get possession of the booty without hard fighting.

Capt. Cooke, in command of the U. S. Dragoons, as he approached the Arkansas, came upon 100 armed men belonging to Snively's force, on American territory, engaged in hunting. He forthwith charged upon them and took the whole number prisoners—deprived them of their arms except ten pieces, which were left with them for the purpose of killing game to subsist upon—and then released them, granting them the privilege of coming to the U. States under an escort, or of taking any route across the prairie to Texas. They chose the latter alternative. It is supposed, that they would attempt to rejoin the party in waiting for the traders, at the Semirone—sixty miles beyond the Arkansas—and cut them off at that place, before an union could be effected with the Governor's forces. The crossing of the Arkansas was to be attempted by the Traders about the 4th of July. The Republican's correspondent says—"Our informant reports a good deal of dissatisfaction existing among the Texan troops; he says there is a great many intelligent men among them, but a majority of rogues. Their object is booty."

Large quantities of goods, belonging to the Mexicans who came in this spring, are now ascending the Missouri. We understand, that they will wait for the company of Americans under the command of Mr. St. Vrain, and proceed with him direct to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is in a run of good luck. Recently he received a bottle of wine, all the way from Bremen, where it had been for 228 years. His last paper tells us that he has received part of a lock of hair cut from Gen. Jackson's head! This precious memento was obtained by a Mr. H. M. Cryer, who, in a very long letter, sets forth in the Enquirer circumstances under which he procured it. The account of Mr. Cryer is too rich not to be published. Mr. Cryer having spent the day with the General, was about to leave him, but before doing so requested a small favor, which was readily granted. Mr. C. goes on:

"It was, that I might have a lock of his hair, growing on the seat made by the sword of the haughty Briton, who smote him when a prisoner of 13 years old, for refusing to do the drudgery of a servant—I. e. the cleaning of his over-pantaloons. I obtained a lock of grey, growing on the very indentation—showing from its length and depth, and the part of the head smitten, that it was intended for a death dealing blow! What a cruel, cowardly officer!—What a brave and manly boy! I send you a part of this precious relic, as a memento of that special Providence that 'numbers the very hairs of our heads.' You can have it done up in a ring or locket, for the females of your family, or in a watch seal worn by yourself or sons."

The editor of the Enquirer can do nothing less, we should suppose, than to send the General, in return, a lock of his own hair, done up in one of the Enquirers of 1823 or '24, wherein the prophetic editor predicted that the election of the General to the Presidency would be a "curse on the country." Such a present, would, no doubt, be highly prized at the Hermitage.—*Balt. Patriot.*

**LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.**—The steamship Columbia, on her passage from Boston to Halifax, in a thick fog, run on to Black Ledge, near Seal Island off the coast of Nova Scotia, at high water.

There were a number of fishing vessels in the vicinity that took the passengers, mails and baggage on to the main land. As the tide receded, the Columbia commenced breaking up. It was supposed she would be a total loss.

## REPEAL IN NATCHEZ.

A meeting of the Repeal Association of Natchez was held on the 12th, at which resolutions were passed declaring the Association dissolved, and appropriating the funds on hand to the "Natchez Female Orphan Asylum."

**SODAISM.**—We picked up the following Stanzas of "machine poetry" in the Soda Saloon of friend Henderson, at Glasgow—

Let cares like a wild deluge come—  
Let wives scold and children squall—  
So I but see the soda's foam,  
I'll drink and laugh at 'em all.

When I've drunk ten thousand glasses,  
Bright and sparkling as the sun,  
I'll forget the day that passes,  
And go it like I'd just begun.

FOR THE TIMES.  
"Is there no way for men to be, but women  
Must be half workers?"—*Shakspeare.*  
**BACHELORS! STAND FAST!!**  
Messrs. EDITORS:—In the "Pilot" of the 13th inst., I noticed an article over the signature of "Conjux," addressed to that very important class of our community, usually known by the unenviable title of old Bachelors, of whom I have the honor to be one.

This article sets forth in such charming array all "the pure delights and unalloyed pleasures" of wedlock, that many of my fellow bachelors, over-dugusted with their present situation in life, compared with the ecstatic joys of the married state, as described by "Conjux," have resolved on redoubling their energy and their diligence and to bow with increased pathos at the "golden shrines" of those lovely lassies of the neighborhood of whom "Conjux" speaks. Others painfully mindful of their oft repeated defeats in former suits, cannot now "screw their courage to the sticking point" sufficiently to attempt a thing again in which they have been so often and so sadly disappointed. The latter class have determined to defend themselves and their mode of life against the contumelies and reproaches of all love-sick sticklers for marriage, and to show to the world that they enjoy pleasures of which their less fortunate friends of the wedded state cannot participate.

"Conjux" sets out with the broad declaration that previous to his marriage he knew not what "real happiness was;" this may be very true, it may also be true that he does not yet know what it is!! In his rapturous feeling he proceeds to say that the married life may be made "one perpetual honey moon;" mark his words, "perpetual honey moon." Now reader, there is no such thing; and as to the little joys of which he speaks (petty responsibilities I suppose he means,) the old bachelor is perfectly callous; he cares nothing for them, and in many cases he actually detests them. He can look with lordly indifference upon the troubled sea of matrimony when the storm rages, and to himself say, "better be content with the ills we have than flee to others we know not of." He is free from all such things as "certain lectures," "fire-side wranglings, &c., &c., of which we hear so much."

What does the broken hearted Burns say to his quarrelsome spouse after he had repudiated her; I give it in his own words:

"Had we never loved so kindly,  
Had we never loved so blindly,  
Never met and never parted,  
I had never been broken hearted."

When the wife of Othello first disclosed to him her natural disposition, he gave vent to his wounded feelings in the pathetic strain following:

"I am declined  
Into the vale of years—yet that's not much;—  
She's gone; I am abus'd; and my relief  
Must be to loathe her. O curse of marriage,  
That we can call these delicate creatures ours,  
And not their dispositions;

And the ever memorable Posthumus, justly vexed with his *cara sposa* becomes enraged with the whole feminine race! Hear him; he says:

"He'll write against them,  
Detest them, curse them."

These are surely shining examples of that "perpetual honey moon" to which "Conjux" so emphatically alludes—which said examples it is most devoutly to be hoped none of my fellow bachelors will ever attempt to imitate.

## CAELEBS.

**AGAIN DEFUNCT.**—The "Western Missourian" has been discontinued again, making the second time within the last three months. It is now reduced to a certainty that Claqueism can't shine. *Requiescat in pace.*

**THE INFLUENZA,** prevails to a considerable extent in this section of country. Many of our citizens are now afflicted with it, and we hear of a good many cases through the country.

A good dinner—a moderate charge—and an obliging landlord are pleasant things, "these times." The Boonville "Mansion House" is the place to find 'em.

Col. Johnson starts on a tour to New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other places, some time between the 19th and 30th of next month.

Our birth day is fast approaching, and if we can borrow some body's "entry," we intend giving a party to our friends. Who'll accommodate us?

## MARKETS.

New Orleans, July 15th, 1843.

**Tobacco.**—In tobacco, the demand had fallen off materially, and holders were compelled to submit to some concessions, under which about 2000 bbls were sold at, say—inferior and common lots 2 a 24, 3 a 34, and 4 a 44 cts. for X, seconds and firsts; Fair running lots 21, 34, and 44; Fine lots 2 a 24, 3 a 34, and 4 a 44; Selections 2 a 24, 3 a 34, and 4 a 44 per lb.

**Flour.**—Was very dull at 44 3/4 a 45 for Ohio, some choice brands commanding occasionally a fraction higher.

**Pork.**—Had advanced in consequence of the light stock—Clear 12 nominal, Mess 11, M. O. 10, Prime 10, and lower descriptions in proportion.

**Beef.**—In beef, there was little doing.

**Bacon.**—For Bacon, the market was dull, uncanvassed 4 a 44, canvassed and extra cured 6 a 8, sides 4 a 44, shoulders 2 a 24.

**Lard.**—4 a 7c, very dull.

**Butter.**—Constantly accumulating—7 a 10c.

**Corn.**—Shelled in sacks, at 36 a 38.

**Oats.**—30 a 35c.

St. Louis, July 24, 1843.

There were 54 bbls of Tobacco sold on Saturday at the Planter's Warehouse; Passed range' from \$2 30 to 3 90, and Refused from 1 30 to \$2 70. Arrived at the Levee 215 bbls.

Wheat was sold on Saturday at 55 a 60 cents. Very superior lots might command 62.

We now quote Flour, country brands, at 3 75; City Mills 4 12 a 44 25.

Corn is arriving freely and sells at 25, sacks included, and 20 cents per bushel without sacks. Oats is held at 16 a 18 cents—demand limited.

No change has taken place in the price of Bacon, and the receipts continue to be large. Prime Lard in kegs 5 cents; ordinary and inferior 3 a 44.

Hemp has improved. We quote at 2 75 a 3 for dew rotted; water rotted 3 50 a 55 50. Receipts of the former continue to be large.